### Full particulars of the Evacuation of Haron's Landing-Everything Saved-The Scene on the River, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISON'S LANDING, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1982.
Harrison's Landing is evacuated. Without a struggle, without a blow, without even the loss of man, the immense army of the Potomac, from Harrison's Landing, leaving it a deserted and desolate plain. For several days this important ement has been going on. Ten days ago, when way from Fortress Monroe to Harrison's a, in the mail-boat, John A. Warner, I was sed that the evacuation had already conform the fact that steamer after steamer, vessel after vessel passed as steaming or sating the direction of Fortiers Monroe, laden heavily a horses and stores. All agree that the le affair has been admirably well plan-and executed. For a wonder, everybody not know everything that was to take

At 9 o'clock at night the whole division arrived at the wharf, and embarked qui-tly on a seamers; left the Landing some time during the night for Acquia Cre k, as was supposed, via Fortress Monroe. An order was next assed that no more vessels leaded with supplies should proceed forther than Fortress Monroe; and on Wednesday ten days' rations were served to the army, which was required to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. All the knapsacks of those who were ordered to march by land were placed on board barges and schooners, for the humane parpose of relieving the men of the rivers of Virginia, with the view of co-oporating for the humane parpose of relieving the men of the rivers of Virginia, with the view of co-oporating with Popo's army.

It reams to be generally understood that a considerable force will be left on the Peninsula.

A vest amount of baggage and projectly has been nuloaded at Hampton, which now, as in the spring. Bearest telegraph station, and communicated with the War Department us to future movements, re-turning the following day.

hay night. On Friday morning every tent track, and then, for the dirst time, was it gen-known that the whole army was about evac-Harrison's Landing. On Thursday night all of vessels left the different wharves, loaded fifty sail of vessels left the different wharves, loaded with stores, and yesterday the remainder of the stores were placed on boate and steamers by the con-trabands. All the cavalry that remained before the final departure of the land forces acted as pickets, and a strong rear guard of intantry and artillery was placed to protect the baggage trains. The sick and wounded who remained at the different hospitals wounded who remained at the different hospitals ephaced on board the regular steamboats belong to the Sanitary Commission at the Long Wharf, were among the first to move out into the am. Contrabands were shipped on schooners, ees, and pontoon-boats, and it was an amusing to see the long line of boats with their about the release the different steamers and wharves, to the release among the others suchored in the

Gen. McClellan and most of his staff went by land, i yesterday afternoon Col. Ingalis and Capt.
ukin started across the Peninsula on horseback.
pt. Sawtelle remained to direct the operations at the Landing, and great praise is due him for his en-ergetic and incefatigable exertions and excellent

The last steamer had paddied out in the stream. This occurred about 9 o'clock. The moon was about helf full, shedding sufficient light to clearly distinguish surrounding objects. Up and down the river, far as the eye could reach, the fleet lay quietly at anchor; the many colored signal lights, bright and flickering, looked like fairy stars of various hues, flashing along the whols line. A light break was blowing up the river, rippling the water noiselessly, each ripple moving as with fiery life, from the reflection of the fires on the banks. A sound of many voices singing a hyma, in the direction of the negro barges, came floating musically over the water, to the tune of "We're bound for the happy land of Cannan." All else was still as death, and as I sat upon the deck of the steamer tooking at the enchanting scene I thought of "peace and good will to men" rather than of war and war expeditions.

We did not leave notice and reach, the first to to the county was similar to fine rendezvous to have furnished at the rendezvous to have furnished at the mendezvous the quota for the said call of volunteers will be exempt from the said draft, and if the number of such volunteers shall fall short of the quota, the county will have credit for the number so furnished in making the draft for such county.

The War in Western Missouri.

Leavenwern, Monday, Aug. 10, 1822.

Owing to the presence of a large body of Rebels in Jackson County, Mo., and the neighborhood, and a threatened attack on Kansas City, the Provost-Marshal of this city, under orders from the head-warters of the Department of Kansas, has ordered

we did not leave until near 7 o'clock a. m., when We did not leave until near 7 o'clock a. m., when all being in readiness at the change of the tide the whole fleet moved alswly down the river. Nothing eccurred of any particular consequence during the veyage. We met a few steamers and vessels bound up in the direction of Harrison's Landing. I thought that they were going there with as little purpose as the mail boat John A. Warner, which arrived at the Landing about 6 o'clock p. m., the night previous, with nearly two hundred soldiers and civilians. On has arrival Capt. Sawtells ordered her into the mid-de of the stream, and she returned to-day with the

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rest of the fleet, and her two hundred passengers. I should here mention, that Capt. Sawtelle, as will as others connected with the Quartermanter's Departmbarked on the steamer Long Branch. ment, embarked on the steamer Long Branch. The Signal Corps were also on board, Gen. McClellan baving given a special order to that effect. There is some talk of promoting the officers of the Signal Corps to Captains in the regular army.

H. T.

The Evacuation of Marrison's Landing-McClellan's Plans-His Anxiety to Move against Richmond-Alarms near

that left Harrison's Landing simultaneously with the column that took the land route down the Peninsula, began to arrive here yesterday morning.

the immense fleet, embracing every conceivable kind of eraft, presenting, as it turned the point of Newport News, a grand, though melancholy sight. Melancholy, because it filled the mind with the recollection of the great and profitless events and ace before an order was given, and for a still scenes, since we saw the army of the Potomac, the cater wonder after an order was given no one grandest the continent ever beheld, land here last spring, and commence its proud, confident, even with the contrast of what the expectations are position for an answer.

I have said that this movement had been in complation some time, but the first intimation of it is place on Mooday best, when M Call's division eived orders to strike their tents, provide eix expectations, and be ready to move at a population. So, ends, the convenience of the

To-day a strong north-easterly wind keeps the transports in the Honds. Its abatement will be the signal for their leaving.

Gen. Burnsids came and went yesterday, in some way or other connected with the movement.

Between 3 and 4 p. m., Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, and their comparsions in long imprisonment, arrived from the James River. Of course everybody welcomed them warmly—a fact of which the reader has already been telegraphically informed.

The resamers Atlantic and Baltic, at an aggregate expense of about \$2,500 daily, are both lying here, where they have been for nearly or quite two weeks, doing nothing except to serve as extraordinary

expense of ason \$2.500 daily, are both lying here, where they have been for nearly or quite two weeks, doing nothing except to serve as extraordinary illustrations of the manner in which a good many things are done in the way of spending money use-leasly by the Government.

quarters of the Department of Kansas, has ordered

Mysterious Disappearance of the Rebels.

SLIGHT SKIRMISH ON SATURDAY.

The head of the great fleet down the James Kiver, THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GORDON.

IN CAMP NEAR CEDAR RUN, Monday, Aug. 18, 1802. a's report no heavy force of Rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that Jackson has one in some other direction, and may appear where he is least expected.

A slight skirn ish took place on Saturday between the 9th New-York Cavalry and the enemy at the ing, and commence its proud, confident, even ant much up the Peninsula; because it brought and the bloody contests it had seen; the tens of sands shain; the tens of thousands more wasted the pickets at the ford near Rapidan station, by one the pickets at the ford near Rapidan station, by one

The proper of the control plane in the control plane is a proper of the control plane in the control plane in the control plane is a proper of the control p

## Mountain, The following is an official report of John L

Clarke, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, of the Rebel force at the battle of Cedar Mountain:

Total Jackson's Division.

EWELL'S DIVISION.

FOURTH BRIGADE—GEN. BLEFT.
19th Virginis, Col. Swiner.
20th Virginis, Col. Smitch.
12th Georgia, Col. Smitch.
12th Georgia, Col. Comer.

Total Ewell's Division.

6EN. HILL 5 DIVISION.

TENNISER BRIGADE—SEN. ARCSER.

1st Tennesses, Col. Tomey.

7sh Tennesses, Col. Gaodner.

1st Tennesses. Col. Tobs.

Dis Albema Bettellon.

day there is nothing from the front except

ad divisions, advancing or occupying positions.

Suffolk and Norfolk-Prisoners at Rich- Picket Firing-Col. Carroll Wounded.

inve at once with my brigade and support Gen.
Crawford, who was engaging the enemy's left. I moved at once from my well chosen and exceedingly strong position, gaining the scene of action as briefly as a double-quick movement could carry me.

I led into action the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, Cot. G. L. Andrews; 3d Wisconsin Regiment, Cot. Ruger, and the 27th Indiana Regiment, Cot. Colgreve. I abould state that five companies of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment, previously deployed as skirmishers in this same timber, had been ordered by you to join Gen. Crawford's command, which, after engaging the enemy with much gallanary, had been compelled to retire. I arrived in the timber as Col. Ruger was rellying his men, and added them to my command.

missing. I refer specially to the reports of Celonels of Regiments appponded.

My Staff, Capt. H. B. Scott, A. A. G., Capt. Chas. F. Wheaton, and Lieut. Robert Shaw, Aids-de-Camp, reudered me especial service in my movements. I owe them many thanks for their labors and coolness under this terrific fire.

1 am. Sir, with great respect, truly your obedient servant, GEO. H. GORDON, Srig. Gen. Commanding 3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps, Army of Va.

# The Bebel Force at the Battle of Cedar

PIRST BRIGADE-GEN. WINDER.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

and slopes of Cedar Mountain in force. Two things are evident; first, they had selected this ground or a battle in case Gen. Pope met them south of Culpepper. Second: They did not mean to fight on Staurday unless compelled to. The latter is proved by the fact that they had occupied a nosition of strength, in which they awaited an attack, and by the fact that they had occupied a nosition of it fact that a large part of their forces had only the fact that they had occupied a nosition of it fact that a large part of their forces had until about the time the real engagement began. There was a desultory cannonade all day. At noon it sprang up, and continued for an hour with increased vigor, then nearly ceased, and was afterward resumed at intervals during the afternoon. It was chiefly directed against the exvalry of Gen. Bankard, and of that cavalry the lat New-Jersey was constantly in advance and most exposed. Latter in the afternoon, the reports from the advance increased in rapidity and volume, and Gen. Pope, fearing that the engagement might become general, sent a written order to Gen. Banks not to attack, and it as written order to Gen. Banks not to attack, and it is written order to Gen. Banks not to attack, and the enemy persistently advanced, to engage them with skirmishers, and wait for resuforcements. I do not know whether this order reached Gen. Banks, or whether, if k reached him, there were or could be any circumstances which compelled him to disregard it. Best the fact seems to be that, after a long day of skirmishing with cavalry and artillizing in front, the enney having developed no considerable force, Gen. Banks considered himself strong the woods, to cross an open field and ascend a siope, behind the crest of which, and under cover of the woods, to cross an open field and ascend a siope, behind the crest of which, and under cover of the woods, the rease and position, and the exposure of our own who went to a state of the state of the

rived on the field, Banks had made his attack, had been beaten off with heavy losses and was reforming his troops on their original ground—that is, on the ground from which they had advanced through the woods to attack. The battle was by no means over. No decisive result had been obtained, though the first attack had been repulsed, and but for the lateness of the hour it might have been continued, either by an attempt of the Rebels to pursue their advantage or by a renewal of the attack on our side with the help of the re-enforcements which had come up, viz., Gen. Ricketta's division. But it was already 8 o'clock in the evening. Both sides had suffered severely and both sides had received re-enforcements, of the strength of each of which the other was ignorant. It was prudent to wait till re-enforcements, of the strength of each of which horse returned from our the other was ignorant. It was prudent to wait till man to-day by the Proving morning, and the contest in fact that night was al-

the other was ignorant. It was predent to wait till morning, and the contest in fact that night was almost entirely confined to the artillery.

It is plain, therefore, that the battle was fought unexpectedly, both to Gen. Pope and the enemy, and that the plans of neither were shaped with reference to it. But one test of generalship is flexibility—readiness of adaptation to circumstances. It is a test, which is the ownership of Sam and the content of th

be drowning, or we may be; at least, fearfully deep water. Shall we punctilious to grasp the profisred rope till we make sure hand that holds the other end is of orthod

their sttention, and delayed their advance till Saturday afternoon. Gen. Pope was aware of the approach of the enemy, and well informed of their strength. Crawford's brigade of infantry and artility are not out to Friday afternoon in support of dead.

\*\*Recommendation of the enemy and well informed of their strength. Crawford's brigade of infantry and artility are not out to Friday afternoon in support of Gen. Buyer 82, and occupied a position beyond which Gen. Buyer 82, and occupied a position beyond which Gen. Buyer 84, and occupied a position beyond which Gen. Pope to the strength of the enemy and well it is became evident that the movement on Madison was a feint, was ordered forward as speed, and arrived on Saturday and the proving rapidly, as is evidenced as the proving rapidly, as is evide